

Joint health program admits first students SDS confronts Hagen, Pool

By Lee Giguere

The first group of students to become directly involved in the Harvard-MIT program in Health Sciences and Technology were admitted two weeks ago amid a flurry of charges that the process was conducted improperly.

However, Doctor Irving London, Director of the Program, explained that the apparent haste with which the decision was made was due in large measure to time constraints imposed by medical school admissions procedures throughout the country.

London admitted that this year's admission process was not wholly satisfactory, but declared that next year the process would be handled with greater deliberation.

Urgency

This year's urgency, London emphasized, was necessary to afford 25 students "an educational opportunity not otherwise available." A faculty-student committee, he noted, is being set up to formulate "admissions

criteria," and will consider the admission of an additional ten undergraduates into the program for next year.

The 25 have been admitted to the Harvard Medical School "over and above the standard size of the entering class." Admission was limited this year only to students at MIT and Harvard who had already applied to the Harvard Medical School, London explained, because "it became physically impossible to review applicants from outside Harvard and MIT." The second limitation was added because med school applicants had already been thoroughly evaluated by the school.

London emphasized that students were given an extended deadline for their decision on the Joint Program. He added that "preference for the Joint Program did not jeopardize their admission to Harvard," although he admitted that Medical School's Director of Admissions had suggested that students who

(Please turn to page 7)

By Harvey Baker

After an hour long rally in the lobby of Building 7, about 25 people marched to the Center for International Studies (CIS) to "confront" researchers there with the claim that their work was directed against Third World popular revolutions.

The group, from MITSDS, first sought out Professor Ithiel de Sola Pool, whom they were not successful in seeing until nearly an hour later, but did find Prof. Everett Hagen, the director of the Center, and Prof. Eugene Skolnikoff, head of the Political Science Department.

The group arrived at the Center shortly after 1 pm and stayed there in diminishing numbers until late in the afternoon. They charged that the research of Pool, Prof. Lucian Pye, and Prof. Lincoln Bloomfield was counter-revolutionary, and later added that Pool was effectively "an agent of the U.S. government."

Pool responded that his research was information-oriented, and that he felt that the open



Former government official Carl Ellsberg speaks before Friday night's teach-in on the Laotian war. Photo by Roger Goldstein

dissemination of information in any form was always valuable, serving no one's interests in particular. SDS had charged that Pool's research, particularly on Vietnam, was profitable to the U.S. government, and had contributed significantly to the formulation of American policy there.

The dialogue with Prof. Hagen was somewhat more subdued. He said that the center existed for research only, and that the idea that it pursued any particular policy to suppress revolution was "grossly distorted." In answering questions directed to him, he asserted that

the CIS received no funds from the Central Intelligence Agency, nor would it accept any, so long as such funding was "covert."

Much of SDS's evidence for their claims was drawn from material published under the Center's auspices or by individual researchers employed by the CIS. They cited Pool's Vietnam work, Pye's *The Roots of Insurgency* and *Guerilla Communism in Malaya*, Bloomfield's *Controlling Small Wars*, and Professor Betts' *Viet Cong Village Control*, all of which detail from an American perspective the authors' ideas on the roots and control of popular revolutions.

Teach-in scores war policy

By Alex Makowski

A crowd that numbered 400 as the night began and gradually grew to 600 came to Kresge Friday for a teach-in on the war in Laos.

As advertised, the gathering was an attempt to take another close look at the facts behind our Asian involvement. Following an outline of our country's economic position, three speakers discussed the Laotian campaign from their own special viewpoints.

No attempt was made to link MIT with the war effort, not did the speakers try to build support specifically for the April 24 march on Washington or other major peace efforts. A student from MITSDS did address the audience both before and after the formal teach-in, urging a good turnout for yesterday's rally at the Center for International Studies.

The four speakers represented a somewhat unusual collection of anti-war activists. David Deitch, who discussed economics, writes a financial column for the *Boston Globe*; Fred Branfram was a news correspondent with a three-and-a-half year record of service in Laos; Carl Ellsberg worked for the government and advised Henry Kissinger on Vietnam options; and Noam Chomsky, MIT linguistics professor, has appeared in peace rallies across the country and toured Laos last year.

Air War

A common theme among the three Laos observers was the United States air war. Branfram described his own interviews with refugees, many of whom spent five years living under bombing attacks on the Plain of Jars. Forced to live in caves or seek shelter in the forests, the few Laotians still eking out a living are all that remain of a once thriving region of thousands of villages. Branfram claims that every village has been so ruthlessly pounded from the air that none are habitable.



CIS Director Everett Hagen (on left) is queried by Professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences William Pinson, Jr. Photo by Joe Kashi

The bombing, he explained, began in 1964 when other efforts to stop the communist Pathet Lao forces were judged unworkable. Five or ten statesmen committed the US to the air war; Branfram drew a parallel to the 1984 scenario of "automated warfare in far-off lands." But "the lesson of Laos is that the air war does not work," since the Pathet Lao control more territory now than they did in 1964. These and similar

results prevented Branfram from comparing Nixon with George Orwell's tyrannical ruler: "It's not so much Big Brother as the Mad Hatter."

Government rationale

Ellsberg offered some of the government rationale behind the heavy bombing against civilians, as well as military targets. Nixon believes the threat of bombing will deter the North Vietnamese because air attack jeopardizes their economy. (Please turn to page 7)

Faculty to discuss calendar

Reconsideration of proposed changes for next fall's calendar tops the agenda for tomorrow afternoon's faculty meeting.

Other important business includes discussion of the establishment of undergraduate degrees in both philosophy and ocean engineering. Additionally, the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) will report on student-taught courses, while Dean William Pounds from the Sloan School will discuss resources, research, and education in management.

Proposals for a new calendar were brought up at February's faculty meeting. Two alternatives were presented, involving retention or elimination of the week-long October vacation instituted on an experimental basis for political work this past fall. The CEP admitted they had made no well-structured attempt to survey either faculty or student opinion, so final disposition was postponed until this month, while the CEP was charged to compile more data.

The ocean engineering and

philosophy requests involve extensions of graduate programs to the undergraduate level. The present graduate Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering wants to change its name and offer an undergraduate degree. Within the Humanities Department, the philosophy section seeks independent departmental status from the other three sections: music, history, and literature. Last month *The Tech* ran a news story attributing the separation request to a professionalist trend among the philosophy faculty.

Earth Day to censure internal combustion

By Paul Raber

Earth day II will have as its main focus one issue: the threat to the environment posed by the internal combustion engine.

April 19-26 has been designated this year as Earth Week, with most of the activity to be centered on Wednesday, April 21 - Earth Day 1971.

The third week in April was established as an official Earth Week as a result of a resolution adopted last August by the National Governor's Conference. Efforts are being made by Sen. Gaylord Nelson and Rep. Paul McCloskey, Jr., as part of their general environmental policy proposals, to have Congress declare an annual Earth Week.

Plans call for a possible "Stop the Cars Day" on which individuals will be asked to use non-polluting means of transportation or stay at home. Where

feasible, street closings will be organized, replaced by other appropriate activities where such actions do not receive local support.

Topics

Discussions, speeches, and literature will concentrate on automobile and transportation issues: the need for federal funding of improved mass transit systems, the problems faced by rail transit in the United States, and the social effects of the automobile in the cities.

In response to claims that environmentalists have been insensitive to the problems of the urban ghetto, an attempt will be made to tie-in Earth Day activities with the efforts to alleviate the problems of life in the ghetto environment: poverty, overcrowding, and housing.

Aside from the concentration on the automobile, the general theme will remain the same as last year's, the elimination of all forms of environmental decay. At MIT, Dave Burmaster and Vincent Darago are currently attempting to organize an *ad hoc* committee for Earth Day II. The MIT group hopes to reserve Kresge Auditorium for major speakers on environmental problems. It also plans publicity programs for April 21 like those of last year.

A meeting will be held Thursday, March 18, at 7 pm in the East Lounge of the Student Center for anyone interested in some aspect of participation. Questions or suggestions should be directed to David Burmaster at x5855 or Vincent Darago at x6833.

Florida welcomes you...with reservations

Early in the winter of 1969, The Tech received a letter from the City Manager at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The ill-named Mr. Bubier sought us to deliver his message, as a public service, to the students of MIT, and Reid Ashe, then our managing editor, wrote back for clarification. Thus began our newspaper's battle with the minions of the resort government there, a struggle the details of which we proudly present here to our readers:

January 27, 1969

To: All students planning to visit Fort Lauderdale during the spring holidays.

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to our City and sincerely hope that your stay will be a pleasant and memorable experience.

In order that neither you, nor the City, incur any unpleasantness, the following suggestions and policies have been instituted and will be adhered to unequivocally.

Do not come to Fort Lauderdale unless you definitely have a confirmed housing reservation. Our policies and ordinances prohibit sleeping in automobiles and/or sleeping in the open. Campers or trailers are not permitted to park on the beach. If this type vehicle is to be used as living quarters it must be parked in a trailer park specifically licensed for this purpose.

All the laws that govern the conduct of the individual will be enforced. A person must be 21 years of age in order to purchase or consume alcohol. Persons guilty of intoxication, (it should be noted that drinking in the open is not permitted) narcotics, use of false identification, creating unnecessary noise, or any other form of disorderly conduct and any other unlawful act, will be arrested and prosecuted. Violations of the traffic code will result in apprehension and prosecution of the offender.

Parents and school officials of any and all students arrested during this period will be officially notified.

Students should be aware of the fact that persons who are arrested and convicted on any charge will have established a permanent and sometimes criminal record against themselves which could have a detrimental influence later in life.

It is the feeling of the City Commission, this office and all of the City Departments involved that if your conduct while in Fort Lauderdale is governed by the aforementioned guidelines, then your vacation will indeed be a pleasant one.

Cordially,
R.H. Bubier

To which our managing editor replied:

February 3, 1969

Dear Mr. Bubier:

Your letter of 27 January to the Dean's office has been forwarded to us.

We will be happy to publish your announcement concerning students vacationing in Fort Lauderdale. We will, however, need a formal insertion order, preferably accompanied by your remittance.

For your convenience I am enclosing our rate card and publishing schedule for this year. If we do the typesetting for the advertisement, there will be an additional charge of 20% of the basic rate.

If I can be of any additional service to you, please do not hesitate to write.

Yours very truly,
Reid Ashe
Managing Editor

Apparently the Lauderdale coffers were somewhat empty, for we received no reply. This winter, two years later, we once again received the same warm greetings, word-for-word, from our friend Mr. Bubier. Reid Ashe's successor replied:



Photo by Dick Koolish, Courtesy Technique

This is a graphic example of the sort of decay that Fort Lauderdale hopes to avoid by proscribing beach camping and other phenomena often engaged in by youthful visitors to the Florida

peninsula. The "Fort" claims it annually mails an explanation of its ordinances to college newspapers to clarify for students their status within the resort if they join the spring rush to Florida.

6 February 1971

Dear Mr. Bubier:

The Dean's Office has forwarded to us your communication of 12 January 1971. We will be happy to publish your challenge to the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at our standard rate of \$2.40 per column inch.

Enclosed please find a copy of our advertising rate card and an advertising insertion contract. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,
William H. Roberts
Managing Editor

Perhaps our insolence stung Mr. Bubier's bureaucratic pride, for shortly thereafter we received the sarcastic reply:

February 11, 1971

Dear Mr. Roberts:

It is regrettable that you apparently choose to misunderstand my informational letter concerning the annual spring vis-

it of collegians to Fort Lauderdale. I have been sending such a letter to more than 400 colleges and universities for a number of years, and your letter is the first I have received which did not consider the information as of potential value to the students. [italics ours] As an example, laws vary in different states and communities concerning, for instance, consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Should the occasion arise for me to require commercial advertising in your publication, I will keep your letter in mind.

Very truly yours,
R.H. Bubier

Now our pride has been stung, and we will not deal with Mr. Bubier again. But we would be pleased if any MIT students who find themselves in Lauderdale this spring would stop by and pay our respects to the City Manager.

*Open only to MIT-Wellesley students, faculty, staff and family

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by Prof. Jerome Lettvin, MIT

Students who are curious about the topics above are invited to use an experimental system containing these interactive lectures, which were recorded specifically for individual listening. The lectures are unique in that they include a great many recorded answers to interesting questions. The answers extend and deepen the discussion, and can be quickly and conveniently accessed.

If you would like to try the system, please call 864-6000, ext. 2800, or write a short note to Stewart Wilson, Polaroid, 730 Main St., Cambridge (near MIT), mentioning when you might be free and how you can be reached.

Wellesley officials plan exchange policy

By Dena Kleiman

The Wellesley-MIT Exchange Program will take on a new dimension in September 1971 when twenty-five students from each institution will participate in a residence exchange.

Mrs. Diane Flasar, Wellesley's coordinator of the plan, said that this program will offer to students "an additional dimension of new experience to complement that of the present." The details are still in a state of flux at MIT, she said, but it is hoped that they will be worked out in the next month or so.

The main complication still unresolved is exactly what residence options will be offered to Wellesley students at MIT. It is not sure if they will be required to live at McCormick or if they will, like MIT students, have a

choice of fraternity houses, dorms, and off-campus living. There is less of a problem at Wellesley in that there is homogeneity in living plans. A student residing at Wellesley will live in one of the thirteen dorms on campus and will partake in the prescribed meal plan. Tuition will be paid to the home institution, but room and board will be paid to the appropriate branch (Please turn to page 7)

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Instructors focus of HSSP

By Bob Lefkowitz

HSSP is a program run by MIT students to teach high school students in a fashion different from that ordinarily seen in high schools. To accomplish this, everything is left up to the individual instructor, who can be anyone from a freshman to a postgrad. Only the most routine administrative details are standardized.

Thus, it is rather difficult to talk about HSSP as an organization. Each prospective teacher submits a course description which is incorporated into a catalogue. The teacher chooses the material he wishes to cover and his course format, and embarks on his own idea of creative or motivational education.

The complete freedom to teach whatever course one wants leads to a rather strange curriculum. This term, for example, there is "An Aesthetic History of the Streetcar" and "The Art of Batiking" (Batiking is a Javanese art of preparing fabrics with dye and beeswax.) Of course, there are also many serious courses in mathematics, humanities, science, and computers.

Few requirements

In attempting to deviate from the standard high school format, most teachers do not require homework, quizzes, attendance, or prerequisites. This leads to several problems for both teach-



Students in the HSSP program begin the term with bright faces and high expectations, but attendance frequently declines as the initial interest fades.

Photo by David Tenenbaum

ers and students.

Foremost among these is the wide background of the students entering courses with no prerequisites. Some students will be ahead of the teacher, while some will be behind. Both groups are dissatisfied, and the teacher's program is usually altered to accommodate one group or the other.

The lack of any written work removes much of the burden from the teacher. The students must find the motivation to do the work on their own. As many will not do so, the course passes

them by. Furthermore, the teacher has fewer ways to determine how effective his presentation has been and may not adapt himself to the students.

The use of textbooks varies. Approximately half of the courses require textbooks which are preferable paper backs. This is probably the only way in which HSSP resembles high school.

Short schedule

Classes are held on Saturdays and the term is usually scheduled to be ten weeks long. Unfortunately, nationwide exams and holidays whittle this down to an average of six or seven classes in which any productive work can be accomplished. Even though the classes are two hours long, having only six of them is a major obstacle to accomplishing anything productive.

Yet despite all these faults, HSSP seems to work quite well. This year, over 900 students and 80 teachers have registered initially. Some will probably drop out before the term is over, but most will remain, and maybe come back next year.

Wiesner warns Senate of surveillance dangers

Appearing at a Senate subcommittee hearing late last week, president-elect Jerome Wiesner warned that an ever-growing computer surveillance network is threatening our country.

Identified in nationwide newspapers as an expert on computer technology, Wiesner chilled observers by reminding the Senate investigators they could not be certain how widespread of well-hidden the information apparatus is. "I suspect that it would be much easier to guard against a malicious oppressor than to avoid being slowly but increasingly dominated by an information Frankenstein of our own creation."

Wiesner was asked whether the threat of government surveillance ever deterred people from exercising their constitutionally protected right to petition and dissent. Much of the left, he replied, realizes that their activities are probably monitored, but "I have... operated under the premise that I should not allow myself to be inhibited by such a possibility." He did note that students told him their fear of official dossiers had been a factor in their decision to avoid political activity.

Wiesner testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights.

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Announcements

* If you want MIT to send your local board in the fall the SSS Form 109 (Student Certificate) certifying that you registered as a full-time student, you must contact the Selective Service Office, Room 3-140, ext. 5836, before leaving for summer vacation.

* The Graduate Student Council is holding elections. You may obtain a nomination petition on the bulletin board of your Course headquarters or in the GSC office, 110 Walker Memorial. Petitions are due in by March 19.

* The Education Warehouse (698 Mass. Ave.) needs a volunteer Chinese tutor. Anyone interested should call Arlene or Linda at 868-3560.

* "No Dogs Allowed," this Thursday's Noonhour Concert will feature Ray Jackendoff and Stephen Umans on clarinet and Thomas Stepenson on bassoon playing works by Mozart and Shostakovich. The program will begin at 12:10 in the MIT Chapel.

* Nominations for the Goodwin Medalist are now being accepted by the Dean of the Graduate School. Please submit the names of any candidates to Dean Irwin W. Sizer, Room 3-134, before Monday, April 5, 1971. Nominations may be made by any student or faculty member and submitted through the Head of the nominee's department, the Undergraduate Association or the Graduate Student Council. The Goodwin Medal is awarded in recognition of conspicuously effective teaching by a graduate student who is either a Teaching Assistant or an Instructor. Further information may be obtained by calling extension 4869.

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The littler things

There's been nothing of overwhelming interest or importance at MIT during the past week, so we decided to reserve today's editorial comment for some of the littler things that have developed.

The New University Conference teach-in Friday night was an excellently handled attack on our war policy. Rather than adopting an emotional or demagogic style, the speakers were careful to stress the damning facts behind our Laotian campaign. As Jack McNeese, NUC moderator, pointed out, a traditional teach-in was necessary at this late date to acquaint the public with new developments. Hopefully NUC and other peace groups will experiment with off-campus teach-ins as well.

We understand that several faculty and administrators thought *The Tech* special several days ago demonstrated disloyalty and poor consideration for the best interests of MIT. One of these men, presumably urging a general policy, wrote "if you had this information, you should have asked the administration whether it was appropriate to release it." We might note in passing that some faculty were only able to schedule the 12:30 faculty meeting into their day because they found out about it at 9:00 in our special edition rather than at 11:30 through Institute mail. Be that as it may, within the next two weeks *The Tech* will discuss on this page the appropriate role for a student newspaper. We would welcome letters

from any community members discussing their views.

Tomorrow afternoon the faculty will meet for its regular monthly meeting and students, as always, are free to attend. The student attendance at the past several meetings has been woefully small — a bare half-dozen were on hand in February. Faculty meetings lately haven't been much for drama and excitement, but more often than not the faculty do consider subjects particularly relevant to the students. A sizable undergraduate and graduate turnout could insure that these topics are treated well. The meeting is in room 10-250 at 3:15 pm.

For the past year, while the MIT corridors have been repainted, the drab paint on the Student Center fourth floor has been deteriorating. Now physical plant has turned its attention here and the floor has come alive with all manner of bright colors including (we think) puce. Some students have argued that it may be extravagant now to put so much money into a little-used floor of the building, but we suspect there are enough students using the floor to make improvements worthwhile.

Finally, we call the community's attention to the Blood Drive that will run through Friday. All members of the community should seriously consider giving, both to insure an adequate supply of blood for our hospitals and to provide insurance for their family's own blood needs over the coming year.

Nixon: peace in our time?

(Editor's note: Last week President Nixon gave an informal interview with a select group of newspapermen. The New York Times ran an unofficial transcript of his remarks; we are printing the more telling paragraphs. Perhaps no editorial comment is necessary, but we couldn't resist adding emphasis: the italics are ours.)

The older a nation and a people become, the more they become conscious of history and also of what is possible. Now I will explain to you what I mean. I rate myself as a deeply committed pacifist, perhaps because of my Quaker heritage from my mother. But I must deal with how peace can be achieved and how it must be preserved.

I know that some national leaders and some countries want to expand by conquest and are committed to expansion, and this obviously creates the danger of war. Moreover, some peoples have hated each other for years and years.

Look at the divided peoples of India and Pakistan. Look at the situation in the Middle East. You can't suddenly eliminate these differences, these hatreds, just because some political leaders get together. All you can hope for is to bring about a live-and-let-live situation.

With this in mind, I am deeply devoted to a desire that the United States should make the greatest possible contribution it can make to developing such a peaceful world.

It is not enough just to be for peace. The point is, what can we do about it?

Through an accident of history we find ourselves today in a

situation where no one who is really for peace in this country can reject an American role in the rest of the world. Of course, we had our own period of colonial expansion as typified by Theodore Roosevelt and the idea of Manifest Destiny. But that period is fortunately gone.

Since then this country has fought in four wars which we didn't start, and really what they have in common is the effort to bring about a better chance for a peaceful world.

And this applies for the Vietnam war as well as the two World Wars and Korea. Obviously it was a political temptation when I started office to state simply that we would get out right away without any responsibility for what came next.

But I knew too much about history, about Asia, about the basic feeling in the United States. If we failed to achieve our limited goal—to let a small country exercise the right to choose its own way of life, without having a Communist government imposed upon it by force—if we failed to achieve this, we would not help the cause of peace.

For a time, perhaps, we would be seen as a kind of hero. But soon it would be seen that we had left behind a legacy of even greater dangers for Southeast Asia and for the Pacific region. And, after all, we are a Pacific power.

In between there are those of us who stand in the middle of the cross fire. The superhawk feels it is his duty to support the President even if that same superhawk isn't sure he wants to see us do what we are doing. The

superdove has a different attitude.

He is a good-hearted fellow, but when he looks around and sees the problems of the poor, the blacks, the Indians, the poor whites, the pot-smoking kids, crime in the cities, urban slums, the environment, he says: "We must get out of the war right away and concern ourselves only with our problems at home."

The fact is, however, that there has never been so great a challenge to U.S. leadership. This war is ending. In fact, I seriously doubt if we will ever have another war. This is probably the very last one.

In any theoretical question of a war on the basis of "either them or us," I am sure everyone in the country would join in behind me. But this is not the case in a small country so far away involved in a situation so difficult to explain.

I am certain a Gallup poll would show that the great majority of the people would want to pull out of Vietnam. But a Gallup poll would also show that a great majority of the people would want to pull three or more divisions out of Europe. And it would also show that a great majority of the people would cut our defense budget.

Polls are not the answer. You must look at the facts. The Soviets now have three times the missile strength (ICBM) of ourselves. By 1974 they will pass us in submarines carrying nuclear missiles.

I can assure you that my words are those of a devoted pacifist. My very hardest job is to give out posthumous Medals of Honor.

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Analysis Residence exchange

By Harvey Baker

The proposed Wellesley residence exchange for next semester has created quite a furor, particularly among angered MIT coeds.

Under the plan, 25 Wellesley girls would spend the semester living at MIT, taking at least half their courses here, and an identical number of MIT guys would live at Wellesley.

The plan originated with the MIT-Wellesley Exchange Committee, and is being set on a small scale to minimize the expected initial difficulties. The very smallness of the program, however, has driven some students to question whether or not it would be worth the cost. Additionally, they ask, how would the students be chosen? Would connections with student politicians mean anything?

As originally stated, the proposal would have had all 25 of the Wellesley girls live in Baker House. This was justified partly on the grounds that Baker is one of the dorms that is not yet coed. However, some East Campus and Senior House residents were upset by this, and indicated that even though MIT's own coeds were already living in their dorms, they wanted a fair shot at the Wellesley girls also. One student, not a resident of either of the dorms, carried his objections to the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs, and effectively succeeded in having the idea of the all-Baker exchange tabled.

The elements of the plan that irk MIT's coeds are the ones that deal with priorities in obtaining rooms in men's dorms. As currently formulated, the residence exchange would allow Wellesley girls equal priority with MIT coeds in gaining living quarters in coed dorms. Thus, a Wellesley senior would have priority over an MIT junior coed in getting a room in any of the Institute's dorms, except for McCormick. The coeds think this is wrong, and they have logic on their side. It seems clear that the housing system ought to be opened up on an equal basis to all of MIT's own students, male and female.

before any students from other schools are allowed priority over an Institute student in getting a desired room.

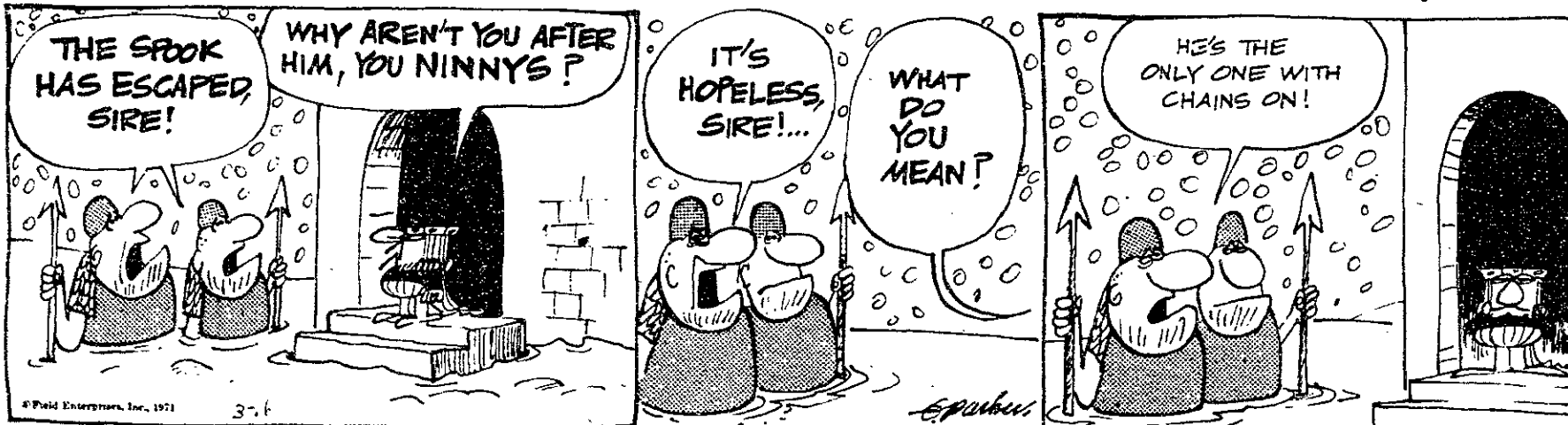
This is not to say that the idea of residence exchange is bad. On the contrary, it seems that a residence exchange is just about the only thing that can save the exchange, as currently formulated, from stagnating. What it means, however, is that all MIT students should have their choice of where in the housing system they want to live. Male undergraduates ought to be able to decide what dorm they want to live in, with the possible exception of McCormick Hall; female students ought to have the same privilege with respect to all Institute dorms. Once this is settled, the problem of where to put the Wellesley girls will disappear.

As stated, a residency exchange would be a welcome improvement in the program. Currently, in order to even take a Wellesley course, an MIT student usually has to have two open three hour blocks in his schedule. An hour is consumed traveling each way, and the typical course meets twice a week. Despite this, record numbers of MIT and Wellesley students are cross-registered this term, demonstrating that there is large scale interest in the program. The continual bus trips, though, give something of a road-tripping atmosphere to the exchange, depositing their students for a blissful hour of Nirvana in either Cambridge or Wellesley, and then shuffling them home again. For most students, more time is spent on the bus than on the other campus.

A residency exchange would ease this hectic atmosphere a great deal. Twenty-five students is really a very small number, however, and before it becomes settled on, should be checked to see if it can be increased. For, if it isn't increased, twenty-five is liable to become the regular, set number, difficult to change.

A real problem would seem to be deciding the basis of admission to the residency exchange. Seniority alone might do the trick, but just because someone is a senior, does that necessarily make him the best exchange student? Several Wellesley girls have expressed fears that packs of cretins might be fostered on them, without their consent, creating a bad scene for both them and the cross-registrants. Some have laughingly suggested that applicants ought to be screened to eliminate "meats and cretins." Others were not laughing when they said it.

by Brant parker and Johnny hart



entertainment

Tuesday, March 16, 1971

Boston: Plays, Museums...

By Rick Eskin

(Ed. note: Please bear with the writer through the following introductory paragraph, unintelligible as it may seem. Sooner or later, he will come to the point.)

It is not difficult to pick the event which was most interesting from among those I witnessed last week. This is true even though it happened that on the average, two out of every three events were culturally unique and full of oddities. There is no difficulty, either, in deciding what was most entertaining, unless one includes those occurrences from which pleasure can be derived simply by watching people.

You may wonder what is going on here. To try to relieve your confusion, I will proceed directly to describe "How the Other Half Loves," a new comedy by Alan Ayckbourn which premiered last Tuesday at the Wilbur Theatre. If you have \$3.50 and a free evening to kill, you will enjoy Phil Silvers and Sandy Dennis and the four other competent members of the cast as they prance through their unsophisticated, yet very funny, lines. The play is a modern sort of drawing room comedy, with the usual misunderstandings that are common to unsure lovers and those who must cover up for "immoral" acts. What makes the goings-on so enjoyable is that the well-written script distributes humorous lines equally to all the actors, and those lines are delivered at least adequately by all six. Because of this, and due to the fact that neither Mr. Silvers or Miss Dennis regressed to upstaging, the play becomes an excellent exercise in dramatic teamwork with two familiar faces.

The staging is done very creatively, with scenes in two houses on two nights occurring simultaneously. This increases the skill needed to perform the parts of William and Mary Detweiler, the characters who are, so to speak, in two places at once. Jeanne Hepple, as Mary, a naive, shy, and homely wife is an excellent complement to William, a self-conscious yet competent executive, played by Tom Aldredge. I found him to be the funniest of the six performers, and this might be disappointing to someone expecting a show-stealing job by Mr. Silvers. Bernice Massi, as Silver's wife, and Richard Mullihan, as Miss Dennis' husband, are only fair as the lovers who must cover up for their affair. And it is obvious that the "stars" know what they are doing at all times. But my applause goes mainly to the play itself — only a really bad actor would be able to ruin the humor.

The number two event on the list is the present special exhibit at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, entitled "Earth, Air, Fire Water: Elements of Art." In the past, MFA has been criticized because it has given so little space to modern developments, and it has therefore done just that in the current part of its "series of exhibitions upon an immense variety of art forms from architecture of the nineteenth century A.D. to gold hair ornaments of the nineteenth century B.C." The museum will admit that the artists responsible for the work which is presently on view did not intend to compete with those who are designing sculpture, paintings, or prints. Instead, they have tried

to deal with nature as art in modern society, to change the environment, and to make people rediscover "the realities of existence."

I am sorry to say that the museum has failed completely to convince me that nature is art. It is not that nature is not beautiful or that works of art cannot be created using nature's elements; rather, it should be recognized that the physical appearances that are formed by nature are meant to be seen in their normal surroundings. For the same reason that a zoo prostitutes the animals it cages, the Museum of Fine Arts has shown

us nature's beauty in a corrupted manner. Eels live in lakes and oceans, not in an "Eel Track, 1971," as the "artist" Richard Budelis would have us believe. Sweat is desirable on the body, not in a flask after having been — can you believe it? — distilled. Please, friends, do not waste your admission fee of fifty cents (after having already spent a dollar to enter the museum) on this perverted exhibit. The collection of paintings always on view, by artists like Monet, Degas, and Renoir, just to name three of the biggies, is a joy to see, and the fifty cents just saved will still buy a cheeseburger in most greasy spoons.

What, then, was the third thing I saw, one which was as culturally unique and full of oddities as the "Elements"? Well, while sitting and writing this article in the student center at Wellesley on Sunday, I calmly watched as thirty fellows slipped out of two U-Haul vans and made their way into the MIT lounge. Some sly inquiries revealed that they were there to discuss the problems that seemingly plagued them. Though not able to sit in on their deliberations, I can say with confidence that the interest generated by their initial embarrassment and confusion was certainly the high point of my week.

Good 'Fortune'

By John Kavazanjian

Last Thursday night, *Fortune and Men's Eyes*, a play by John Herbert, opened at the Charles Playhouse, and if anything is going to help get the financially faltering playhouse back on its feet, it will be productions as fine as this one. Despite some out-of-place sermonizing, *Fortune and Men's Eyes* is expertly done by the ATMA Theater Company and well directed by Terrence Currier.

The play draws upon the experience of the author in his stint in a Canadian prison while still a very young man. Its portrayal of the prison experiences of the four characters involved is honest, to the point of being brutal, and as such is very demanding of the actors. But the acting is superb.

The basic line of the play is the story of the gradual moral corruption of Smitty (Rich Gonci), a youthful, relatively intelligent, new arrival at the prison. Its picture of the physical and mental degradation of the prisoners through prison life is shattering. Queenie (Sam Shamshak), the "prison politician" and Rocky (Frank McCarthy), the "hippo," are the two hardened criminals who share the cell with Mona (Don Max), a sensitive and kindly homosexual who was wrongly convicted on a morals charge, the irony being that the only "true" homosexual is the only humane one.

Queenie tries to convince Smitty that the only way to get ahead in the prison pecking order is to work his way up (starting under Queenie of course) as a politician, working with the inmates with influence, those who work in the front office and trade brand name cigarettes and clean fitting uniforms for "favors." "Queenie looks out only for Queenie," he says, and

urges Smitty to do the same. Rocky, on the other hand, is a "tough guy." He moves ahead by bullying, bribing, and picking on the weaker inmates. "What I take is mine, that's my motto," Rocky says. He frightens Smitty with the threat of a gang rape if he does not have a protecting "old man." Smitty accedes and is then promptly raped, by Rocky in the showers.

Through all of this, Mona is almost Christlike in his passive acquiescence to the brutal attacks perpetrated upon him by the other convicts in the prison because he does not have an "old man." Smitty gains gradual supremacy over Rocky by taking to Queenie's urging and beating up Rocky in the shower and avoids the need for Queenie's support by becoming a "boy" of one of the big politicians in the office.

On Christmas eve, Smitty

urges Mona to abandon the disgrace of being raped all of the time and to let him be his old man. Mona refuses, unwilling to let his mind give in to the prison degeneracy. Eventually, Mona tells of how he was wrongly convicted, of how no one would listen to a homosexual; and Smitty tells of his conviction for stealing his father's car to get his mother away from his alcoholic father. This scene is the only disappointing part of the performance: it suffers from too much corn.

Shamshak, as Queenie, is superb and McCarthy as Rocky is even better, playing the part perfectly, even down to the slightest mannerisms. Ron Max as Mona and Ron Wiseinan (as Holyface the guard) turn in fine performances. Rich Gonci as Smitty has the hardest part of all, and he does it justice.

Discs au Tech

RASCALS

The Rascals are a peculiar phenomenon among today's rock groups; their style is not particularly appreciated, they are not notably flashy or outstanding musicians, and yet they have endured while many seemingly more capable groups went the way of all flesh.

This is, however, no accident, as their latest album, *Search and Nearness*, shows. They keep singing their refreshing material and producing good vibrations as well as any other group does; they have been doing it for a long time now, ever since the days in 1966 when their hit single "Ain't Goin' to Eat Out My Heart Anymore" was, hurray, number one in all the top forty ratings, and they called

themselves the Young Rascals. Happily, they have matured musically since then, and the "Young" has subsequently been dropped from their name, and their latest album is a fine, highly listenable creation.

This is the group's final album with vocalist Eddie Brigatti, who is being replaced by Paul Cotton, and Brigatti leaves with the leads for several interesting songs: the Boxtops-Joe Cocker song "The Letter" is described in what must be described as a highly innovative, but pointless, version of the hit. Admittedly, the song has little social or intellectual value as written, but was still a good, solid, rock tune: Cocker's interpretation merely added to this feeling. The

(Please turn to page 6)

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Superman, et al, revisited

By Bob Klein

"Listen — Forget about chasing around the galaxy and remember America. It's a good country — beautiful, fertile, and terribly sick. There are children dying, honest people cowering in fear, disillusioned kids ripping up campuses. Some hideous cancer is rotting out our very souls!"

Who'd have thought it two years ago? That in Green Lantern comics, two villains whose crusade was to keep an "orderly world" would look amazingly like Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon. It's all part of the new trend in comic books. The super-heroes of your youth have all undergone big changes. The new super-heroes have relevancy, personality, and social messages. Black Panthers, Young Lords, and greedy capitalist pigs walk thru the comic pages.

Marvel comics started it all years ago. While Superman, the Flash and D.C.'s superheroes were running around beating up science-fiction villains, Marvel was giving their heroes personality. Marvel's Spiderman was caught up in all the personality hassles that teenagers experience, and poor Captain America spent pages torturing himself over the death of his partner Bucky which occurred 20 years ago, because the good Captain thought himself responsible for Bucky's murder. This trend appealed to Marvel's readers, and soon most of the Marvel characters had hang-ups and problems of one kind or another. The Hulk's alienation, Thor's inability to marry his mortal girl friend, Iron Man's failing heart, the world's mistrust of the mutant X-Men, all these provided great opportunities for heart-rending soliloquies and personality conflict.

By playing up the humanness of its characters, Marvel cashed in on the growing college-age market. But in time, head writer Stan Lee reverted to "formula-type" stories: every issue we watched the Silver Surfer lose his temper with the failings of

the petty humans upon whose planet he was trapped.

But when Marvel's version of reality began to drag, D.C. picked up the torch. The biggest single step in the "new trend" was taken in Green Lantern Comics No. 76. The story begins as Green Lantern is about to arrest a man who is attacking a slum-lord. Fellow Justice League member Green Arrow shows up and convinces the Lantern to release him. Green Arrow shows Green Lantern thru the slums of the city, and argues that the man was justified because the slum-lord kept his tenants in miserable conditions. Green Lantern replies, "That's tough... but blast it, he was breaking the law." The final straw comes as a gnarled black man walks up and says to G.L., "I been readin' about you... How you work for the blue skins... and how on a planet someplace you helped out the orange skins... and how you done considerable for the purple skins. Only there's skins you never bothered with... the black skins." Nevermore will Green Lantern fight cosmic supervillains.



He, Green Arrow, and the Black Canary are traveling thru the country in an effort to find the soul of America. In eight issues, problems like overpopulation, mistreatment of Indians, Appalachian poverty and Women's Lib are discussed in the framework of a confused, searching super-hero. One memorable cover shows a newspaper's front page with the headline "Conspiracy Trio Sentenced to Die" and underneath is a

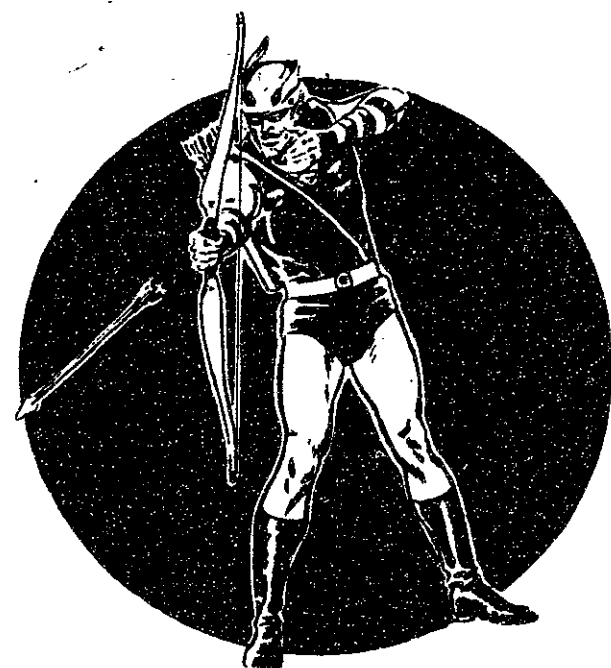
picture of G.L. and G.A. tied and gagged with a gun pointed at their heads. The picture's caption reads "Judge says trial was fair and impartial."

Maybe not earth-shatteringly subtle messages, but you've got to admit that comics are a lot heavier than they used to be.

And other D.C. heroes have used "relevancy" themes. Aquaman fights against pollution of the ocean. D.C.'s lamentably shortlived strip "Deadman" recounted the story of a soul in believable emotional torment. The Justice League of America, a team of about 12 super-heroes, has fought for social progress for the last year and a half or so.

Perhaps the most blasphemous change has occurred in the eternal Superman. In the January 1971 issue of his magazine, his weakness, Kryptonite, was written out of the strip forever. Wow! A recurring theme in the latest Superman strips is Superman's alienation from the rest of earth's people, because he is one of the only Kryptonian super-beings on our world. At one point, he was leaving Earth forever, only to be called back by his sense of duty to earth in a time of great crisis. The new story lines play down the villains. But somehow it doesn't seem right to tamper with Superman, no matter how good the new stories are.

There are many more things



happening in today's comics. Many new, inventive worlds of fantasy and science-fiction have been appearing over the last two years. Conan, the Forever People, The New Gods, Bat Lash, Hawk and Dove, Adam Strange, Ka-Zan, Black Widow, the New Wonder Woman, the new Batman, and many others have turned comics to new areas and techniques they have never explored before.

In order to get financial sup-

port for the new, more mature themes, the comics have had to try to capture a college market. D.C. has recently begun sending out public relations kits to campus newspapers to try and drum up interest. I wonder how well comic books would sell if the Lobby Shop sold them, or if they were easily accessible to the college community. As it is, the nearest outlet to MIT is in Central Square, and that's too long a walk for anyone but a fanatic.

Books: Urban panacea

By Leon Pero

The Urbanization of the Earth, by Jorge Arango; Beacon Press, \$6.95

This is a book I could have written myself, which is why I never did. I would have called it "My Little Golden Book of Urban Blights." Starting from his first premise, that the year 2000 will see an earth holding six billion people, to his final proposal — a pan-urban land use system (PLUS) that would carve

cities into "manageable" two-square mile modules — architect Arango deals out a mishmash of popular sociology, aesthetics and history, accompanied by glib, incomplete and basically shallow analysis of what makes cities as they are and what they might be.

In his favor, Arango's book does shed some enlightenment on specific aspects of the urban process — but his insights are not original and have been expounded elsewhere, and with greater force. *Urbanization's* good point is that it brings many ideas together in a conveniently readable form, saving the reader the trouble of delving. Bringing many viewpoints on a topic together is a good thing when the author is capable of integrating them into a valid (or at least promising) system of generalization; when he fails, however, the result is mere eclecticism. It can be entertaining and may show the reader things he has never before seen, but it does not advance our overall knowledge.

Since Arango ends by proposing a solution to the malaise of our cities, we must assume that generalized understanding was his intention and that he considers himself possessed of it. Otherwise he's pretty nifty in putting forth something like PLUS, which calls for reconstruction of our cities over a period of years. (He says conversion of Boston to a PLUS city would cost \$2 billion, but doesn't back up the figure at all.)

But the book is hideously shallow. It dismisses economic and cultural questions that have been debated (and not resolved) for years almost with a wave of the hand. Moreover, Arango lets himself get caught in the web he weaves. After decrying several times the ugliness wrought upon the landscape by the spirit of commercialism, after denouncing the economic anarchy that

dominates real estate he gives as one of the basic tenets of this PLUS system:

(h) Its development should lend itself to the best exercise of the free enterprise economic system.

Arango does not bother to explain how one resolves the contradiction. He does not imply that socialism is the answer, but he says "City planning at the scale of the present city is an anachronism," implying a need for centralized planning, but by whom? How? No answer; none attempted.

As for PLUS: it is similar to an idea I had in the eleventh grade (no kidding!). Essentially, it involves a modular concept, isolating into homogenous two-square mile sectors, separated by "Green Channels," the functions of the city. Aside from its impracticality at this time, the system is entirely wrong even as a utopian ideal, for as Jane Jacobs demonstrated so well in her book *The Death and Life of American Cities*, it is diversity of functions that makes good neighborhoods, and homogeneity that renders them sterile, bland and often unsafe as well. The dull expanse of America's residential suburbs illustrate the principle: what does one do in Levittown except watch TV?

The Urbanization of the Earth purports to attack a global problem with a global world view. But trying to cram an analysis that properly ought to fill a bookshelf into a scant 175 pages is an act of hubris bound to fail. Bookshelf? Libraries! Cities are expressions of almost everything men are or believe; perhaps our inability to deal with them merely reflects our inability to comprehend them — and ourselves.

As for this book, if you can get it at the reviewer's price, fine. If not, I suggest you don't bother.

...and more groovy discs

(Continued from page 5)

Rascals' version is perhaps the album's only shortcoming; it is overstyled and overproduced, the beat is missing, and as a whole is not extremely successful. Aside from this, though, the album is certainly a lot of fun and worth having.

The Rascals are also worth watching because of the more-than-rumor, via Capitol Records, they they will be backing up McCartney's forthcoming release (targetted tentatively for April tenth). If so, this will give their careers an obvious boost, and indicates a possible style change on either the part of McCartney or the Rascals — in any case, it should be interesting. Look for it soon.

NEIL DIAMOND

Tap Root Manuscript—Neil Diamond (Uni)

Neil Diamond has been generating top-40 hits for years. His songs are all rhythmic, catchy, sincere-sounding, sometimes very dramatic ("Holly Holy"), but above all, commercial. And this is laudable. If someone can sell a lot of records without sounding phony or put-on, then more power to him. The first side of *Tap Root Manuscript* is another good set of songs (fea-

turing "Cracklin' Rosie") which are similar to his previous albums. His arrangements are a little less fancy now but the sound is still as strong or soft as it needs to be without sounding syrupy.

The second side shows the struggle between being commercial and maintaining sincerity. There is a booklet enclosed with the record in which Neil explains that he has taken up gospel music and has traced its roots to Africa. The whole side is a tribute to the continent entitled, "The African Trilogy." It is interesting, but it seems to have been watered down quite a bit to keep from turning off the public completely. For instance, one of the songs is a Swahili chant. Twenty minutes of this would obviously not sell, so along with it and "I Am the Lion" and "Soolaimon," the three parts of the trilogy, are two instrumental interludes which add little to the suite although they are pleasant enough and maintain a popular African-type flavor. The whole piece is just a little weak, although I'm sure it will be popular. If it is a question of Neil Diamond selling out vs. his trying to get as much of the African music to the people as he thought he could risk, then

he probably shouldn't be blamed too much. It looks as if it is an honest effort to try something not done before. His stature as an artist is not at all diminished by this record.

—Jay Pollack

BESSIE SMITH

Empty Bed Blues — Bessie Smith (Columbia)

This is the third of five packages being released by Columbia which cover all the recorded works of Bessie Smith. The cuts on this album span the height of her career from 1924-1928. There is little that can be added to the acclaim that Bessie Smith has garnered in recent years. She was a true artist as these pressings prove. No other female blues singer, Big Mama Thornton, and Janis Joplin included, possessed quite the same ability to evoke the varied moods of the blues. Listening to "Empty Bed Blues" (Parts 1 & 2) and the tragic "Me and My Gin" provide ample proof. The instrumentation may have evolved from piano, clarinet, trombone, sax (on these recordings) to electric guitar, electric bass drums but

the blues are still blue, and Bessie Smith is still the queen.

—Jeff Gale

25 to enter health program

(Continued from page 1)
ferred the joint program open
aces in the regular Medical
chool admissions list.

Differences

The joint program, according
London, is different from the
Harvard Medical School curricu-
um in a number of ways. There
ill be, he said, "a conscious
ort to promote penetration of
ysical science and engineering
to biology." The courses are to
e taught by "a small number of
ulty members" rather than
the usual medical school format
volving a relatively large group.

Finally, subjects will be offer-
ed in the course/semester pat-
tern of a regular university
instead of the block arrangement
characteristic of medical schools.
London emphasized that this
ould allow students in the pro-
gram to take advantage of op-
ortunities at Harvard and MIT
that are denied to medical
school students. At the same
ime, it means that the pro-
gram's courses will be available
to regular students at the two
institutions.

New subjects

A number of courses, London
explained, have already been
developed both here and at
Harvard. Ranging from a fresh-
man course in physics designed
to draw in "illustrative material"
from biology to subjects in
rothesis design, bio-medical
subjects have begun appearing in
the MIT curriculum. According
to London, without the joint
program, "a vast majority" of
them would not exist. Financial
support for these developments
has come from a grant from the
Commonwealth Fund for pro-
gram planning and design.

The philosophy behind much
of the program, London ad-
vanced, was that "human bio-

logy is appropriate for under-
graduate education." He noted
that this is one area overlooked
by undergraduate education in
biology.

He also emphasized the im-
portance of improving pre-med
counseling at MIT. Currently,
the entire service is provided by
Dean Emily Wick, although
London estimates that 10% of
the undergraduate student body
is interested in medicine and
related fields such as bio-
engineering.

Main thrust

London repeatedly charac-
terized the main thrust of the
program as an effort to develop
a unified educational program
centered on human biology and
health care. Presently, medical
education is fragmented into a
series of relatively separate steps.
The new program would inte-
grate these steps, at the same
time making it easier for a stu-
dent to shift his interests within
the broad spectrum of medicine,
bio-engineering and health care.

Professor of Biology Vernon
Ingram, chairman of the CEP
subcommittee which is charged
with assisting and supervising the
development of the program, ex-
pressed the view that there has
been a great deal of progress in
developing "new, innovative"
courses. "It's really just begin-
ning," he said. "There's a lot
more to be done." Ingram added
that "very little" has yet been
done in developing health care
or delivery programs or curricula
leading to a degree.

MIT graduate and under-
graduate students could "use"
the program by taking advantage
of the subjects offered in it
while remaining as degree candi-
dates in already-existing depart-
ments. This, he noted, would
greatly increase the number of

students involved.

Based on research

The program, according to
Ingram, grew out of research
associations between the two
institutions, which he said, could
be regarded as "the backbone of
the program." In fact, joint re-
search efforts are already "very
strong."

The Joint Program was first
approved by the MIT faculty
nearly one year ago, with the
proviso that the independent
funding base be established
which would not divert
resources from already-existing
programs.

A formal fund-raising cam-
paign is about to open, London
said, in hopes of "opening up
new resources." In particular,
support will be sought from
"those who would be attracted
by seeing two universities work-
ing together." Difficulties arose,
he noted, in setting up a mech-
anism for "clearance of pros-
pects." However, a gift of one
million dollars has already been
received.

Formally, the program links
MIT to the Faculty of Medicine
at Harvard. London explained
that Harvard's structure, based
on independent faculties, pre-
cludes any direct connection
with the university as a whole.
He noted, however, that faculty
members from a number of
schools at Harvard are indepen-
dently involved.

Administration

Administratively, the pro-
gram is headed by the Provost of
MIT, and the Dean of the
Faculty of Medicine at Harvard,
according to Associate Provost
Walter Rosenblith. Rosenblith
said the "week-to-week" opera-
tion of the school is overseen by
the Associate Dean of the Medi-
cal School and himself, who in
turn "work closely" with
London. While London runs the
"day-to-day" operation, ques-
tions of major policy are refer-
red, Rosenblith explained, to
Wiesner and Ebert.

Faculty involvement, Rosen-
blith stated, takes place through
a number of advisory groups,
including a number of special-
ized committees as well as the
general advisory committee.

Wellesley officials plan exchange policy

(Continued from page 2)

of the host institution.

The program is set up on a
one semester basis, but a student
may elect to take another semes-
ter if his program requires it. It
is hoped that the student will
take the majority if not all of his
courses at the institution in
which he resides. This will open
a new door to Wellesley students
who at present are limited to
two courses a semester at MIT.

Course evaluation will adhere
to the credit policies of the
current exchange. Wellesley per-
mits eight units of credit to be
elected at another institution.
This is done by students who
elect a junior year abroad or
who choose to study indepen-
dently at another university. The
residence-exchange program will
not interfere with this option.
An MIT course will be consid-
ered equivalent to a Wellesley
course. The admission committee
will, however, take into consid-
eration the fact that the stu-
dent has spent a year away and
will give preference to those
students who have not as yet
done so. Because MIT and
Wellesley have different regula-
tions concerning the Pass-Not
Pass option, this will be left up
to the discretion of the home
institution.

Mrs. Flasar did not anticipate
specific problems concerning the
exchange. The reason for this,
she said, was that each institu-
tion has already had experience
in housing "co-eds." She sug-
gests, however, that MIT set up a
wider counseling service so that
students will be given advice
concerning their academic pro-
grams.

Co-eds at Wellesley

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Teach-in examines bombing, criminality

(Continued from page 1)
ardizes many lives at little politi-
cal cost. The greater the reliance
on bombing, the smaller the
number of American casualties,
and the less likely is it that the
American public will protest the
Asian war. Nixon is convinced,
Ellsberg related, that he has
demonstrated to the North Viet-
namese the will to override inter-
national law and opposition
from the home front, and the
communists will consequently
prove unwilling to challenge
him.

Chomsky supplemented these
first two speakers with some
insights of his own. The "cap-
ital-intensive" war currently
being waged depends on the
support of America's scientists
and engineers — Chomsky pre-
dicted that resistance among this
technical elite may play the
same role in the future that GI
resistance plays over the next
year or two.

War crimes

Criminality was another
thread that linked the three
speakers' addresses. "On the sub-
ject of war crimes," began Ells-
berg, "I am something of an
expert," and he went on to pose
the crucial question of "How do
we forestall criminal violence on
the part of our President?" Past

international codes, warfare con-
ventions, and the like demon-
strate just how willing our
government has been to cross
the line the world has drawn
between acceptable warfare and
inhumanity.

Neither Branfram nor Chom-
sky contributed anything so spe-
cific, but both agreed with Ells-
berg. Branfram insisted we must
stop the war "for moral rea-
sons," while Chomsky noted
that we cannot, like the storied
"good Germans," claim ignor-
ance.

Resistance possibilities

What possibilities exist for
public resistance to our war pol-
icy? Chomsky predicted many
opportunities this spring to dem-
onstrate "a concerned, militant,
committed opposition." More
specifically, Ellsberg called for
serious attempts to raise im-
peachment proceedings against
Nixon, and suggested that the
anti-war senators adopt the tra-
ditional, honorable tactic of a
filibuster against war appropria-
tions bills. The anti-war move-
ment, he pointed out, must face
the fact that Nixon has neatly
circumvented its emphasis on
American casualties by imple-
menting Vietnamization and the
air war. The Movement will have
to stress the moral issues.

well at the Wellesley dorms, ac-
cording to exchange students liv-
ing in Beebe Hall. These stu-
dents, who are from Dartmouth
and Williams, feel that it has
been a worthwhile experience
for them "to have the opportu-
nity to relate to females on a
day to day basis." One student
said, "Life at Wellesley is...
homey. At Williams we didn't
have house mothers who invited
us in for potato chips and cokes
the night that we arrived." Ex-
cept for a gripe about "sitting on
bells" (answering the dorm tele-
phone) and the fact that the
dorm is locked at eleven o'clock,
the boys are happy with
Wellesley student life. They feel
that Wellesley, however, "does
not have a study atmosphere for
boys." When asked if the work
at Wellesley was easier than that
of Williams, one coed answered,
"I don't know. I haven't done
any yet."

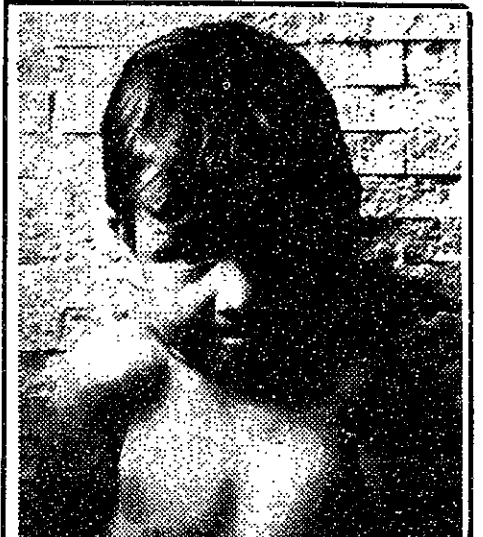
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Tuesday Wed. Tony Perkins
Alan Delon in PURPLE MOON 5:35, 9:10
Saturday March 20
Lindsay Anderson's IF 4, 8
THE STRIKE CLUB 6:10, 10:10
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Sunday, Monday, March 21, 22
BECKETT 4, 8, 10 Richard Burton
Peter O'Toole
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Heitler's LADY WITH A DOG (1962)
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The Tech

Sports

Swim team scores
best NE finish ever

By Akim Tamiroff

The New England Swimming Championships were held at the Art Linkletter Natatorium in Springfield this weekend, and although the Tech swimmers didn't do as well as they had expected, they still finished a creditable sixth place.

On Thursday night, the first day of competition, Bob Paster '73 started things off on the right foot for MIT with a fourth place in the 1650 yard freestyle event. Both swimmers smashed the old varsity record, with Paster's time becoming the first of eight new varsity standards. There were no point scorers for MIT in the 400 yard individual medley, but the 800 freestyle relay team of Ken Epstein '74, Al Graham '71, Pete Hadley '72, and Ed Kavazanjian '73 finished in third place, setting the second MIT standard of the meet.

Starting off the second day of competition, Geof Morris '73 stroked to a fifth place finish in his specialty, the 50 yard freestyle. Ed Kavazanjian and Ken Epstein placed tenth and eleventh respectively in the 200 freestyle. The 200 yard breaststroke was one of the engineers' events, with David Lawrence '71 and Pete Sanders '72 finishing fifth and sixth. Lawrence broke Sanders' varsity record with a

2:22.4 clocking. The 400 medley relay team of Hadley, Lawrence, Graham and Tom Peterson '73 set another varsity record while finishing fifth in the event.

On Saturday, Ed Kavazanjian, Pete Hadley, and Pete Sanders all set new records. Kavazanjian finished fifth in the 500 freestyle, with Larry Markel placing eighth. For the second time in the meet, Markel's time broke the old varsity standard but was bettered by a teammate's performance. Hadley placed fourth in the 100 butterfly, and Sanders placed fifth in the 100 breaststroke, with teammate Lawrence finishing ninth. Ed Rich '72 picked up some points for MIT with a tenth place finish in the three meter diving event. To cap off the meet, the 400 freestyle relay team of Sanders, Paster, Morris, and Epstein tied the varsity record while finishing sixth.

The sixth place team finish was the highest MIT has ever managed, and the 156 team points their highest total ever. This coming weekend, the team will close out the season by returning to Springfield for the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Small College Swimming and Diving Championships.

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Rifle team shatters marks

The MIT rifle team had a phenomenally successful weekend last Friday and Saturday as every MIT record was broken or tied at least once.

The action got off with a bang Friday night as the rifle-men humbled Boston State College's team, 1379-1098. This score was thirteen points above MIT's previous record of 1366 set earlier this year, also against Boston State. The tally also set a new record in the Greater Boston College Rifle League, in which it was shot.

Karl Lamson '71, Eric Kraemer '71, Bill Swedish '71, Frank Leathers '72, and Tom Milbury '73 were responsible for the record, with individual scores of 279, 278, 277, 273, and 272 respectively. These scores were high enough that any four of them would beat Boston State's top five in total points. Other MIT shooters in this match were Howard Klein '72 and John Breen '73, each turning in a fine 267, while Larry Krussel '73 fired a 257.

In the team's fine performance there were three perfect scores of 100 in the prone position by Lamson, Leathers, and Milbury. All eight kneeling scores were very high, with only one being less than 90 and the others going as high as 94's by Lamson and Swedish. Again in the difficult standing position, all scores except one were quite high in the eighties, with Kraemer's superb 90 leading the way.

Before Friday's excitement had settled, that performance was dimmed by Saturday's record-shattering victory over Brown. The final was 1394-1225, and added fifteen more points to the MIT record. Since Brown is a New England College Rifle League foe, this score also gave MIT the team record in this league. This performance also obliterated the MIT range record of 1384, held by the Coast Guard Academy.

In individual performances and records, Larry Krussel had just tied the MIT team individual record on the MIT range with a 281, when, even before he had time to gloat, Bill Swedish shattered that mark with a tremendous 282, which also tied the

overall MIT standard. The old mark of 282 was first set by Charles Marantz in Connecticut four years ago, while the former home standard was fired by Lamson last February. Swedish and Krussel tied with fine 99 prone scores, and again with standing tallies of 85. But while Krussel fired a merely exceptional 97 kneeling, Swedish turned in an even more exceptional 98, to take his well-deserved first place and record.

Meanwhile, Lamson exactly duplicated his fine shooting of the night before, with 100, 94, and 85 in prone, kneeling, and standing for his 279. Milbury also shot 279, with a 98 prone, 90 kneeling, and a 91 standing, again trying to prove his theory that standing really is easier than kneeling. Eric Kraemer rounded out the team score with excellent efforts of 99 and 93 in prone and kneeling. He also turned in a very good 81 standing performance, for his total of 273. Also in this match, John Breen turned in a fine 271, Howard Klein fired a 269, Frank Leathers hit 266, and Doug Belli

shot a 254. Although the team has been shooting well all season, this weekend they finally put everything together and astounded even themselves with their team scores. Fifty-one points have now been added to the MIT record since the beginning of the season, and it is only about thirty points below the National Collegiate record. Swedish, Krussel, Milbury, Breen, and Klein each fired the highest score of his career last Saturday. Hopefully, this was a preview of next weekend's scores, when the New England League finals and the National Rifle Association sectionals will be fired. If the team comes close to last weekend's performance, they will have no trouble cleaning-up in New England.

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